

BEDFORD GAZETTE



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PERSONAL NOTES

Arrivals and Departures of Residents and Visitors

IN THE SOCIAL WORLD

The Column Everybody Reads—Chat About Your Friends and Neighbors—Here and There.

Misses Ellen Huzzard and Marion Banks left recently for Philadelphia. Fred Sammel returned home recently from a trip to New York City.

Jo. W. Tate arrived home this week from a visit with his sister in Philadelphia.

Miss Edna Koontz, of Mann's Choice, was a Bedford visitor last Thursday.

Waiter Smith, who has been employed in New Castle, has returned to Bedford.

W. L. Howell, of Saxton, was a business visitor to Bedford on Wednesday.

C. H. Smith was a guest recently at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia.

Mr. Wadsworth, of Espenshade's Department store has been confined to his home for several days.

A marriage license was issued in Cumberland this week to Howard S. Bagley and Gladys Wenrick, both of Ellerslie, Md.

Mrs. S. A. VanOrmer and Miss Dorothy were in Philadelphia this week and stopped at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

N. E. Boor and John A. Zembower of Cumberland Valley, were transacting business in Bedford last Friday.

Lieut. Raymond Burke, of the 1st Machine Gun Squadron, stationed at Douglas, Arizona, is home on a six week's vacation.

Adam Leonard, of Hollidaysburg, was a guest over the week-end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Leonard.

Mr. and Mrs. Jo. P. Allen, daughters, Beatrice and Bernice, and sons, Stanford and Chaire, and Mr. Russell Blackburn spent Sunday visiting relatives at Point.

Miss Neile Filler who has been confined to her room at the Grand Central Hotel for some time with her severe cold is much improved and expects to be out by Monday.

Messrs. Baltzer and William Snyder of Monroe township, were transacting business in Bedford last Monday and stopped in to see the Gazette's big coon.

Miss Grace Heming, who had been employed at Stark's Confectionery, has accepted a position as teacher in the Primary school at Cross Roads to fill the vacancy recently caused by the marriage of Miss Jessie Holderbaum.

Criminal Court convenes next Monday and the Morrison Cove nuder trial is scheduled to start on Wednesday of next week if the busyness of the Court of prior cases is not too great. The witnesses, however, on the case are summoned to appear on Wednesday.

"Philip's Boy" was in Buffalo Mills on Wednesday and got "snowed in," not "under." He stopped at Maude Hillegass' where he said he was eating buckwheat cakes and sausage. He promised to come to Bedford on the train yesterday but he did not arrive so we are prone to believe that Maude is feeding him too good, and he can't leave.

Two feet of snow fell last Wednesday. This is the deepest snow we ever witnessed to have fallen at one time. We have had deeper snows but no two feet of depth fell in a continuous storm. Now here is a question for the physiographers: Why is it that snow doesn't reach to a greater depth? not 15 feet or 25 feet or 50 feet? Why does it stop at 18 inches or two feet at most or under? If you want to answer the questions we will print your answers when you send them in.

Joseph Hanks

Joseph Hanks, of Clearville, Monroe Township, died suddenly on last Saturday. His obituary could not be had but he was about 74 years old and was a native of Monroe township and a son of Bartley Hanks. He leaves his wife, Sarah Snavely Hanks, and four children to mourn his loss.

Pleasant, at home, Mrs. May Hanks Weimer, of Broad Top City, Herbert, of Pittsburgh and Edward, at home. The funeral was held Wednesday in the Clearville Union cemetery.

RECENT DEATHS

Mrs. Christina Dobson

Mrs. Christina Berkley Dobson, aged 80 years, 2 months and 17 days, widow of John W. Dobson, died on Tuesday evening, December 27, 1921 at her home near New Paris. Death was due to a stroke of paralysis which she suffered about 5:30 o'clock and five hours later was still in death. She had suffered a first stroke about a year ago but had fully recovered and appeared to be in the best of health. She was a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Poorman Berkley and was born near Scalp Level. Her husband preceded her in death about nine years ago. Mrs. Dobson is survived by the following children: Elizabeth, wife of George E. Hoover, Lila, wife of John Dagutes and George L. Dobson, of Johnstown; Margaret, wife of S. W. McMullen, and Lemon Dobson, of Stoyestown; Mallie E. wife of F. W. Cuppert, of Philadelphia; William S. Dobson and Irvin Dobson, both at home.

Funeral services were conducted Friday morning in the United Brethren church at New Paris, of which she was a member for many years. Rev. John Winwood, of Lovett, officiating. Interment was made in the Evangelical cemetery at New Paris.

Harry Kinney

On Wednesday morning of last week the Death Angel visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kinney of near Schellburg and took away their Darling Baby, the light of the home. Harry Kinney was born December 27, 1920 and died January 4, 1922, aged 1 year and 8 days, death being caused by pneumonia meningitis. He leaves to mourn his loss two brothers and one sister: Ernest, Byron and Kathryn, all at home.

Funeral services were held on Friday morning in the church in the cemetery at Schellburg. Rev. Smith officiating. The bereaved family extends their thanks to the kind neighbors and friends who helped them during the illness and death of the little one. Budged on earth to bloom in Heaven.

Mrs. Honor Fletcher Means

On December 16, 1921, the Silent Messenger called from earth Mrs. Honor Fletcher Means at the ripe old age of 92 years, 4 months and 16 days. "Grandmother Means," as she was familiarly known, was making her home with her daughter, Mrs. James T. Shearer, in Clearfield, and had been very active up until a few weeks previous to her death. She was a remarkable woman in every way and bore her age well. No one would have placed her in the nineties, but many years less. Her mental faculties were unimpaired up until the last. She was the mother of ten children, three of whom preceded her in death. Her husband Horatio J. Means, also preceded her to the world beyond, his death occurring on January 12, 1881. There were 45 grandchildren and 74 great grandchildren. The following sons and daughters survive to mourn the loss of a loving mother and Christian woman: Mrs. D. W. Diehl and Mrs. James T. Shearer, of Clearfield; Mrs. R. D. S. Weimer, of Trevorton; Mrs. S. M. Cobler, of Churchtown, Cumberland County; Mrs. Samuel M. Pennell, of Everett, and Michael Means, of Monroe township, this county, and Harvey Means, of Altoona. Two sisters also survive, Mrs. Arah Ann Buzzard, of Everett, now 90 years old, and Mrs. Eliza Fletcher, of Clearfield, 86 years old.

Religious services were conducted at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James T. Shearer, in Clearfield, and the body was taken to the home of Samuel M. Pennell. From there it was conveyed to the Frame church in Black Valley and laid to rest in the family burial plot, five grandsons, namely: Arthur Diehl, George Shearer, Marshall M. Pennell, Silas Means, Mari Cobler and Everett Scott, acting as pallbearers.

Samuel Pennell

Samuel Pennell died at his home near Everett on Sunday, January 3 and was buried on Wednesday, January 11. We were unable to secure his obituary for this issue but it will appear in next week's edition.

AMERICAN LEGION MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN BEGINS MONDAY, JAN. 16

The Pennsylvania State Department of the American Legion following the action taken at the last meeting of the Executive Committee will conduct a state-wide drive for new members starting January the sixteenth and ending March first. Every district in the state will be organized by the local Legionnaires and an intensive drive under the direction of the local posts and district officers will be carried on. The state committee headed by State Commander Jos. H. Thompson, will consult with the local committees and in addition a four week speaking tour will be handled by them.

The tremendous prestige which has come to the Legion both through the work which they are doing for their sick buddies and from the creditable way in which Marshal Foch, General Diaz and other Allied officers were brought to America and entertained has resulted in many new members joining the organization which now numbers over a million veterans of the World War. As the real aims of the Legion are becoming known to the citizens in general and the veterans in particular thousands who hesitated have finally endorsed this all embracing outfit. This increases the capacity of the Legion for helping the sick and disabled of which there are still hundreds in this state who need attention and aid.

Following the decision for a membership drive, and before the announcement had been made, many posts volunteered to double their memberships in 1922 over what it was in 1921.

FRIEND'S COVE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ELECTS OFFICERS

Members of the Friend's Cove Farm's Mutual Fire Insurance Company met at their office at Charlesville on Tuesday and elected the following officers for this year: President, S. F. Diehl; Secretary, D. H. Whetstone; Treasurer, Adam F. Diehl, of Charlesville; General Agent, J. A. S. Beegle; Directors, H. C. Hunt, M. A. Diehl, D. P. England, George W. Nevitt, B. F. Pensyl, Clayton Smith, U. G. Diehl, Elias E. Diehl, H. G. Diehl, Elmer Diehl, D. W. W. Diehl, J. B. Cessna, George B. Shipley. Oscar R. Diehl was elected by the directors as adjustor for the company.

THE OTHER FELLOW'S SINS

Though not in sooth a guide to youth, I do, by contrast, shine, since other jays have tricks and ways a blame sight worse than mine. If Bill Smith's pipe is rank and ripe and stinks when it's on fire, while my cigar is milder far, Bill ought to chuck his briar. I boast no sales of coffin nails or loose or ready rolled, so want the state to legislate that they shall not be sold. If cigarettes were my best bets, I'd advocate some laws to slam the guys who exercise with quids between their jaws. I'm wrong at that, my head is fat; I ought to have more sense, and my own faults should give me jolts not those of other gents. At his own sins a fellow grins but frowns on those of others. If he were wise he'd sympathize, and help his erring brothers. Though Peter Reeses stinks only geese, that man he should not scorn who finds a use for all that's loose in feather, hair or horn. If every gink would stop and think, ere he bawled out his neighbor, he'd save, I wot, his strength a lot of use in gainful labor.

Bob Adams

Elizabeth Harderode died at the home of her niece, Mrs. W. S. Howser near Duncansville, Blair County, Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, death being due to a complication of diseases. She was born February 20, 1846 and was a member of the Methodist church at Burning Bush. Funeral services were held at the home of her niece yesterday evening at 6:30 o'clock and the body was taken to Burning Bush this morning for interment in the Burning Bush cemetery.

RITCHIEY—FRIDAY

On Thursday, January 5, Rev. J. Albert Eyler, using the ring ceremony of the Reformed Church united in marriage, at St. John's Parsonage, Clyde Ritchey and Ellen Tiday both of Wolfsburg, R. D.

BEDFORD COUNTY MINISTERS MEET

The Bedford County Ministerial Association met in the Zion Lutheran Church of Everett on last Monday morning. Members present: W. H. Carney, J. A. Eyler, J. A. Brosius, of Bedford, J. H. Bassett, B. V. Riddle; Melvin Crump, G. H. Ketterer of Everett, and Major, Chaplain S. M. Lutz. After the transaction of regular business the order of the day was taken up: A paper by the Rev. J. J. Weaver of Everett and a book review by the Rev. J. A. Eyler of Bedford.

Mr. Weaver's paper dealt with the subject of "The Church's Attitude Toward The Social Unrest." This is one of the greatest problems before the Christian Church today, and the attitude toward it on the part of many churches and many clergymen is one of general indifference. As Christianity is more than a creed, the obligation rests upon the Christian church to make it vital for all, and to seek the entire elimination of the cause of unrest. We are reaping what our fathers sowed, for in the former generation there were too many to whom human nature was nothing and the building up of fortunes and estates everything. Because of the indifference of many church members, great masses of wage earners have been led to regard the church as an institution allied with capitalism. Some advance has been made, but there are many churches which favor class distinctions, and there are some ministers who are hardly more than the co-operatively sustained, chaplains of cliques calling themselves churches. The desire of many is that the ministers change the Savior into the dreamer and the theorist that he refuses to be. Shall the church lose herself by seeking to save herself in silence and selfishness, or shall she save herself by losing herself in service? The forces of Christianity have been back of many movements and much legislation for the physical welfare and the moral uplift of the people. Much remains to be done, but the church has entered the field for definite enlightenment and betterment of mankind.

WALTERS—BERKHEIMER

Mr. Calvin E. Walters, of Nebraska, and Miss Effie Grace Berkheimer of Sprout, were united in marriage on Saturday evening, January 7, at St. John's Reformed parsonage, Northfield, by the pastor, Rev. George A. Ehrgood, who used the ring ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Delia Berkheimer, and the bridegroom was attended by Mr. Melvin R. Langham. Mrs. Walters is a daughter of Mrs. Jeanette Berkheimer, of Osterburg, and is a young woman of high attainments. The bridegroom is a son of Mrs. Amelia Wentz of Osterburg, and is an overseas veteran of the World War. Mr. and Mrs. Walters departed for an eastern honeymoon, after which they will reside temporarily in Sprout, going later to Nebraska, where they will permanently make their home. Their many friends join in wishing them a happy wedded life.

Dr. R. C. Lessig

Dr. H. C. Lessig died at his home at Rainsburg on Thursday, January 5, 1922, aged 69 years, 3 months and 27 days. He was born in Bedford on September 8, 1852, a son of John and Margaret McFadden Lessig. In 1880 he was married to Mrs. Ida Hutton Thodes. He is survived by his wife and three daughters: Louise, of Baltimore; Margaret, of Bedford; and Thelma, at home. He is also survived by one brother, Joseph, of Chattanooga, Tenn., and three sisters: Mrs. George Eicholtz and Mrs. Margaret Hersberger, of Bedford, and Mrs. William Horton, of Huntington. The funeral was held Saturday afternoon, Revs. J. A. Brosius and W. H. Carney officiating.

The deceased was a well-known physician of Rainsburg and was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College.

ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH

Rev. J. Albert Eyler, Pastor
Sunday School 9:45 Divine Worship 11:00
Preaching 11:00
Jr. League 2:00
Epworth League 6:30
Revival Meetings 7:30

ENROLLMENT SHOWS REPUBLICAN LOSSES

Drop of 192,187 From 1920 Figures
Democrats Gain 132,669 Voters.

SOCIALISTS FALL SHARPLY

Total Democratic Enrollment for 1921 663,836, Against 451,442 for the Republicans

An increase of 132,669 in the Democratic enrollment in the city over that of last year and a decrease of 192,187 in the Republican enrollment from 1920, when for the first time there were more Republicans than Democrats enrolled in the City of New York, is shown through the enrollment figures for 1921 which were made public yesterday by John R. Voorhis, President of the Board of Elections.

In all 1,151,962 voters enrolled. Of these 746,913 were men and 405,049 women. Blank enrollment ballots were returned by 110,378. Of those who did not consider it worth while to enroll with any party so as to qualify for the participation in primaries 74,006 were men and 36,372 women. The total enrollment was as follows:

Total Men Women

Republican 451,443 278,681 172,762

Democratic 663,836 446,415 217,421

Socialist 31,466 18,738 12,728

Farmer-Labor 2,706 1,921 .735

Prohibition 2,511 1,158 1,353

The following tables show the Republican, Democratic and Socialist enrollment by counties:

REPUBLICAN

County Men Women

New York 93,495 61,235

Kings 119,635 70,695

Queens 27,763 18,140

Richmond 5,669 4,176

Bronx 70,431 36,197

DEMOCRATIC

County Men Women

New York 158,285 77,783

Bronx 70,431 36,197

Kings 147,575 70,090

Queens 55,465 25,894

Richmond 14,659 7,457

SOCIALISTS

County Men Women

New York 6,552 4,029

Bronx 4,760 3,692

Kings 6,424 4,535

Queens 876 399

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Gallant Work of U. S. Destroyers in Guarding Crowded Troopships

Daring destroyers made glorious record—Swift greyhounds of the sea the most deadly foe of the U-boat. Sailing over vast areas of sea, they guarded troops and commerce—Efficiency exceeded only by the energy and heroism of officers and crews. Scheduled to meet transports at 4:15 p. m., they are there to the minute.

By Josephus Daniels
Former Secretary of the Navy—1913 to 1921

Making its way across the North Atlantic, a convoy of troopships was still nearly 500 miles from land when a fledgling army officer who was making his first trip across remarked: "All you can hear about nowadays is the navy; the navy this, the navy that; but as far as I can see, the navy is not doing much in this war."

One of the civilians in the party rose to his feet, pulled out his watch and said: "In ten minutes six United States destroyers will meet this convoy."

"What are you talking about?" said the officer. "How do you know?"

"Well," returned the civilian, "it is now 4:05 o'clock. The destroyers are ordered to meet this convoy at 4:15 p. m., and they will be here."

The party went out on deck to watch, and to the minute, at 4:15, there were in sight six destroyers. Swinging into line on each side of the convoy, the gay little vessels, heaving to and spray from bow to stern, advanced along through the heavy seas.

"Good heavens," exclaimed the officer, "if these little destroyers can come 500 miles to sea in any kind of weather, keep their schedule and locate a convoy on the dot, I will believe anything I hear regarding the navy."

Backbone of Convoy System

That story was told by a man who was on that transport, and nothing could better illustrate the efficiency of these splendid greyhounds of the sea. They went out and stayed out in all kinds of weather, performing their duties in sun and storm, guarding troop ships and cargo transports, liners and merchant vessels—keeping open the sea lanes for the flow of troops, munitions and commerce. They were the backbone of the convoy system, for they were the escort through the danger zone.

The deadliest foe of the submarine

the very presence of destroyers was usually sufficient cause for the U-boat to submerge and scurry away.

For every submarine encounter there were a score of submarine-avoidances. Yet our destroyers in European waters were credited with 256 attacks on U-boats, and there were not a few exciting encounters.

In all the annals of the war there is no more striking example of prompt action and quick results than that of the Fanning and Nicholson on Nov. 17, 1917.

Gets Glimpse of Periscope

These destroyers were escorting a

convoy in British waters when at 4:10 p. m. Coxswain Loomis, lookout on the Fanning, caught the glint of a periscope. It was a finger periscope, a tiny thing only 1/2 inch and a half in diameter, no larger than a walking stick. It was lifted for only a few seconds, but the keen eyes of Loomis caught a glimpse of it, and he estimated its distance and location—three points on the port bow, 400 yards distant, moving across the bow at two knots speed.

The Fanning headed for the spot,

full speed, and as it crossed the course dropped a depth bomb. The

Nicholson changed course and was

dashing across to drop another

charge when the coming tower of the submarine appeared. The Nicholson headed for the submarine full speed and the Fanning turned in her wake to attack. The Nicholson dropped depth charge alongside the U-boat and turned, firing from her stern gun. The sub's bow came up rapidly. She seemed to be down by the stern and was evidently damaged but tried to right herself and increase her speed. As the Nicholson cleared the Fanning opened fire with her bow gun. At the third shot the German crew came on deck and held up their hands. At 4:28 the submarine surrendered. It had been only eighteen minutes since Loomis had sighted her periscope.

Scouts Surrendered Boat

The destroyers got line to the

crippled craft, preparing to take it in tow. But two of her crew dis-

appeared for a moment. They scuttled the boat. As it sank the Germans

jumped into the water and swam for

the Fanning. Heaving lines were

thrown to them, and all but one

managed to get aboard. When it was

seen that he was sinking, two of the

Fanning's men, Chief Pharmacists

Mate Elzer Harwell and Coxswain

Francis G. Connor, jumped over-

board to rescue him. They got him

aboard the Fanning, but in spite of

all efforts to resuscitate him he died.

The Germans were given hot

coffee, sandwiches and cigarettes.

Men of the Fanning loaned their

warm clothing, and no prisoners were

ever better treated. When the were

in the boats that were to take them

ashore they cheered the Fanning and

its crews.

This was one case in which the au-

thorities could not throw doubt on it

by any dubious credit of "slightly

damaged" or possibly sunk." There

was no doubt whatever that that sub-

marine the U-58, had gone to Davy

Johnson's locker. And the prisoners were

glad enough to escape with their

lives.

Washington,

Wilkes, Benham, Parker, Jacob Jones, McDougal, Davis, Conyngham, Allen, Reid, Stewart, Porter, Patter, son, Beale, Burrows, Allen, Sterrett and Tucker were officially credited by the British Admiralty with successful attacks and there were others which probably deserved it, but were not able to present such clear evidence. For the authorities over there required pretty good evidence before they gave any credits.

Good Work of Armed Yachts

The armed yachts, those fine crafts belonging to wealthy Americans which, from luxurious private possessions were turned to purposes of war and performed splendid service on the coast of France, also played well their part and the Noma, Wakiva, Piqua, Christabel and Lydia were accorded official praise for damaging or sending down submarines. The subchasers at Plymouth and Corfu had their victories.

But, within, it was the gallant destroyers which did most to combat the submarine menace. They were the bully boys who always kept the subs on the run. At sea two-thirds of the time, they escorted three-fourths of the transatlantic tonnage in and out of European ports. Some of them made astounding records. The first year after we entered the war at least three the Porter, Davis and Conyngham steamed about 65,000 miles each nearly three times the distance around the globe, while the Caldwell for some time averaged 8,500 miles a month, over 280 miles a day. No class of ship, big or little, ever exceeded this record.

Give Him Anything He Wants

Regarding the Caldwell, I must tell you a little story about Commander Byron McCandless. At the beginning of the war he was my naval aid, and when he begged to go to sea he was assigned to this destroyer, then building at Mare Island. He reached the California navy yard not long after the keel was laid. Impatient to get his ship finished, he was on the job day and night. He hanged away at it so persistently that the workmen called him "Capt. Ring-Bang."

One day the acting chief of naval operations came into my office with a telegram from McCandless asking that a laundry be installed in the Caldwell. He banded me a letter he had prepared disapproving the request. Hold on there, now," I said. "That officer is working overtime to get his ship done. Give him anything he wants, and send it by express." Then the acting chief held out his other hand. It contained a dispatch approving the request. "I knew you would want this dispatch, Mr. Secretary," he said, "but I thought I would see first what I could do with the letter."

Makes Double Record

McCandless finished his ship in record time and for his trial trip made another record by making the run from San Francisco through the Panama canal to Hampton at a speed of thirty knots an hour. After a short rest he took her across the Atlantic and made another record in the war zone.

That's just an example of the way our destroyer boys went at the job, and they kept it up until the last horn blew.

Their skill in navigating, in locating convoys or vessels in distress or boats containing survivors was positively uncanny. When the President Lincoln was sunk 500 miles at sea the Smith and the Warrington hurried to the rescue. Other ships in the convoy had sent by wireless the location as they hurried away to escape the submarine. The two destroyers were 250 miles from the scene. That wireless message was all they had to steer by. The Lincoln was sunk about 9 o'clock in the morning, and it was 11 o'clock that night when the rescuers reached the locality. But so accurately had the destroyer officers estimated the drift that in the darkness they almost ran into the rafts. Can you imagine a nicer piece of calculation than that?

Drop Bombs on Sub

As they speeded toward Brest, their decks crowded with the hundreds of survivors, the Smith and Warrington discovered signs of a submarine. Rushing to the attack, they dropped depth bombs all around the location. They had estimated it so accurately that though the sub descended to so great a depth that the water threatened to crush in its sides, the depth bombs shook it like an earthquake. And that undersea craft hiding beneath them turned out to be the very submarine that had sunk the Lincoln, the U-90. She got away at last, but that German certainly had a narrow escape.

A thrilling example of the courage, quick decision and prompt action that characterized the destroyer force was that of the Shaw, Oct. 11, 1918.

Escorting the big British transport Aquitania, the Shaw was just completing the right leg of a zig-zag that brought her close to the convoy when her rudder jammed. As the huge transport turned the destroyer was aimed straight toward its side. Commander William Glassford, captain of the destroyer, realized that a collision was inevitable. Either destroyer or transport would be sacrificed. If the sharp-nosed destroyer struck the Aquitania, the big transport, with 8,000 men aboard, might be ripped and sunk, with heavy loss of life.

Captain Sacrifices His Ship

Glassford decided instantly to sacrifice his own ship. Unable to turn it aside he gave the order, "Full astern!" A moment later the Aquitania struck the destroyer and

sliced it almost in two, passing through it without even slowing speed. Striking just forward of the bridge, the Aquitania cut off ninety feet of Shaw's bow and raked the whole length of her side, stripping open the forward boiler room and tearing out the mainmast, which, in falling, jammed the starboard engine.

Sparks ignited the oil in the forward tank, setting fire to the vessel. The Duncan and the Kimberly went to the assistance of the Shaw, the Kimberly rescuing the survivors in the bow, which was floating 200 yards from the remainder of the ship.

Bring Vessel Into Port

That the vessel kept afloat at all seemed remarkable; to get her to port appeared almost impossible. But those brave boys of the Shaw put out the fire in the face of bursting ammunition. They rigged up her engines and got them working again and repaired the steering gear. And they navigated that remnant of a ship to port reaching Portland at 1:30 in the afternoon. Two of her officers and ten men of her crew were dead, killed in the collision. Three officers and twelve men were injured. Her bow and most of the forward part of the ship was gone. But what was left of her was in port; and she was taken to a ship yard, a new forward part built on it—and in a few months it was again in commission, and is doing splendid service in the navy today.

Could there be a better tribute than that to the staunchness of our destroyers and the undying spirit and superb efficiency of their officers and men?

(Another article by former Secretary Daniels will be printed next week.)

GAINS REPORTED BY BUSINESS MAN

Resident of Salt Lake City Adds Ten Pounds While Wife Gains 28 Pounds in Weight.

John J. Perry, 370 Quince St., well-known Salt Lake City, Utah, business man, in reporting remarkable gains in weight both by himself and his wife, says:

"My wife gained twenty-eight pounds and I gained ten pounds in a few weeks by taking Tanlac. The change in Mrs. Perry is all the more remarkable, as she had been going down hill steadily for four or five years. She got no nourishment from her food and I don't believe she averaged three hours sleep out of the twenty-four."

"While my condition was not as serious as hers, I had been under the weather for some time, had no appetite and was bothered a good deal by indigestion. Tanlac had certainly proved all and more than is claimed for it with us."

Advertisement.

TOWN PESTS



The Cut-Out Pest thinks that Noise means Power and he likes to Go Roaring down the Quiet Streets after Midnight with the Ol' Cut-Out wide open. He is also Fond of Racing the Engine early Sunday Morning, tuning up the Old Boat while Everybody Else is Trying to Sleep.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND.

Ladies Ask Your Druggist for

CHICHESTER'S PILLS, in Red and Gold metallic

boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon.

Druggists Ask for CHICHESTER'S

DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

CHARLES CHICHESTER

Register's Notices.

The following Administrators', Executors' and Guardians' Accounts have been filed in the Register's Office for confirmation in the Orphans' Court of Bedford County on Monday January 16, 1922.

1. The First and Final Account of Josephine C. Nycom, Administratrix of the Estate of Henry C. Nycom, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

2. The First and Final Account of Belva M. Hurley, Administratrix of the Estate of John A. Hurley, late of Harrison Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

3. The First and Final Account of E. H. Zinn, one of the Executors of the Estate of Emma E. Stalley, late of Everett Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

4. The Account of E. M. Pennell, Esq., Executor of the last Will and Testament of Reuben H. Holmes, late of Hopewell Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

5. The First Account of J. L. Zeth, and F. M. Zeth, Executors of the last Will and Testament of M. V. Zeth, late of Hopewell Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

6. The First and Final Account of Andrew J. Hillegass and George E. Hillegass, Administrators of the Estate of Henry Hillegass, late of Hyndman Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

7. The Account of J. H. Schoeberger, Administrator and Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Mary Waters, late of Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

8. The First and Final Account of William Ralph Dibert, Administrator and Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Charles H. Dibert, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

9. The First and Final Account of Harrison Ritchey, Administrator of the Estate of Rev. Samuel Ritchey, late of Hopewell Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

10. The First and Final Account of D. C. Reiley, Administrator of the Estate of Thersa M. Fluke, late of Hopewell Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased and Trustee to sell decedent's Realty.

11. The First and Final Account of Lemon McDonald, Administrator of the Estate of Rachel McDonald, late of West St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

12. The First and Final Account of Elizabeth S. Frazier, Administratrix of the Estate of William H. Frazier, late of the Borough of Hyndman, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased and Trustee to sell decedent's Real Estate.

13. The Account of Edward Price, Esq., Price and James A. Heming, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Andrew J. Price, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

14. The First and Final Account of Gertrude S. Gensimore and Grace B. Linn, Executrices of the last Will and Testament of Elizabeth Brumbaugh, late of Bedford Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

15. The First and Final Account of J. Irvin Byres, Administrator of the Estate of William C. Quarry, late of Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

16. The First and Final Account of Emma A. Neal, Administratrix of the Estate of John S. Neal, late of Bloomfield Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

17. The First and Final Account of S. S. Leach, Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Cora Leach, late of West Providence Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased, post partition.

18. The First Account of M. H. Akers, Administrator of the Estate of George Albert Hanks, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

19. The First and Final Account of Charles B. Mowry, Warren K. Mowry and Austin H. Mowry, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of William H. Mowry, late of Juniata Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

20. The First and Final Account of Stanley Wolf, Administrator of the Estate of William S. Berkheimer, late of East St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

21. The First and Final Account of Emory Beegle and Lottie Lingenfelter, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Elizabeth W. Beegle, late of King Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

22. The First and Final Account of William E. Bowser, Administrator of the Estate of Quitman Bowser, late of King Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

23. The Second Account of H. W. Cogan, Administrator of the Estate of Susan Heffner, late of Hopewell Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

24. The First and Final Account of Lorenzo I. Brown, Administrator of the estate of Jacob D. Brown, late of Woodbury Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

Eliza M. Stewart, Register.

Dec. 24. Jan 13.

ACCOUNT IN COMMON PLEAS

The following account has been filed in the Prothonotary's office of Bedford County and will be presented to the Court for confirmation and allowance on Monday the 16th of January next.

The First and Final account of Robert C. Smith, Guardian and Trustee to sell the real estate of D. Barkley Daugherty of East St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pa., an incompetent.

Cockroach Holds up Train.

A train on a Canadian railroad was held up for nearly half an hour owing to a cockroach having climbed into a telegraph instrument at a signal box.

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in Bedford Borough, County of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania on Saturday the 14th day of January 1922 the following property viz:

All the defendant's right, title and interest in all those five certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land more particularly described as follows:

No. 1. A lot of ground situated, lying and being in Pleasanton Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, bounded on the North by G. H. Miller, on the East by alley, on the South by alley on the West by Public road, and having thereon erected a two-story frame eight room dwelling house and all necessary outbuildings.

No. 2. All the defendant's interest in the timber on the P. H. Fink tract of land situated in Broad Top and West Providence Townships, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, bounded on the North by Charlette Fry and the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, on the East by Charlette Fry, on the South by Charlette Fry and Jesse Greenawalt and on the West by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, containing 214 acres and 209 perches more or less.

No. 3. A tract of land situated in Kimmell Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, bounded on the North by George Welsh, on the East by Millard Fickes, on the South by Valentine Stuft heirs and L. S. Imler, on the West by Valentine Stuft heirs and Bruce Morehead and L. S. Imler, containing 120 acres more or less, having thereon a four room bungalow dwelling house 31x16 feet a stable 23x35 feet and outbuildings.

No. 4. All that defendant's interest in the timber on the Millard Fickes tract of timber land situated in Kimmell Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, bounded on the North by George Welsh, on East by Millard Fickes, and by Jacob Feather and Albert Feather, on the South by public road, on West by A. Arthur Ickes, containing 100 acres more or less.

No. 5. All the defendant's interest in the timber on the Valentine Stuft heirs land, situated in Kimmell Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, bounded on the North by A. Arthur Ickes and others, on the East by Albert and Jacob Feather and others, on the South by L. S. Imler, and on the West by L. S. Imler and Bruce Morehead, containing 64 acres and 64 perches more or less.

Terms: The price for which the property is sold must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will immediately be put up and sold at the risk and at the expense of the person to whom it was first sold, who, in case of deficiency at such resale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the deed be acknowledged unless the money is actually paid to the sheriff. Purchasers who are lien creditors must secure a certified list of liens for the sheriff in order to apply the amount of bids or any part thereof on their liens.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. Arthur Ickes, Defendant.

Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. of said day.

J. M. Fink, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Pa.

Dec. 23—Jan 14.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Abraham Schnabley, late of King Township, Bedford County, Pa., Deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

Harry M. Schnabley, Loysburg, Pa.

Executor.

F. E. Colvin,

Simon H. Sell,

Attorneys.

Jan. 13—Feb. 17.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Nancy W. Fisher, late of Cumberland Valley Twp., Bedford County, Pa., Deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

John Thomas Fisher, Rt. 3 Cumberland, Md.

Administrator.

E. M. Pennell,

Attorney.

Dec. 30 Feb. 3

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Lottie E. Cessna, late of Rainsburg Borough, Bedford County, Pa., Deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

W. Austin Cessna, Administrator.

Rainsburg, Pa.

Simon H. Sell,

Attorney.

Jan. 6—Feb. 10.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Solomon Diehl, late of Juniata Township, Bedford County, Pa., Deceased.

Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned upon the estate of Solomon Diehl late of Juniata Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby notified to present the same without delay for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment of the same.

S. C. Diehl,

Administrator.

New Buena Vista, Pa.

John N. Minich,

Attorney.

Dec. 23—Jan. 27.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF George H. Oster, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned executor named in the last will and testament of George H. Oster late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby notified to present the same without delay for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment of the same.

J. Carl Oster,

Executor.

Bedford, Pa. 1.

P. F. Madore,

Attorney.

Dec. 9 Jan 13.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Uriah Blackburn, late of East St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned executor named in the last will and testament of Uriah Blackburn, late of East St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby notified to present the same without delay for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment of the same.

Albert E. Blackburn, M. D.

Executor.

3813 Powelton Ave.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

George Points,

Attorney.

Dec. 9 Jan. 13

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Margaret A. Beck, late of Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment and those having claims to present the same without delay to

H. C. Miller,

Administrator

Cumberland Valley, 1.

B. F. Madore,

Attorney.

Dec. 16 Jan. 27.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Margaret E. Diehl, late of Colerain Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment and those having claims to present the same without delay to

Martin A. Diehl,

Rt. 4 Bedford, Pa.

Elias L. Diehl,

Lutsville, Pa.

Administrators.

Emory D. Claar,

Attorney.

Dec. 9 Jan. 13

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Abraham Schnabley, late of King Township, Bedford County, Pa., Deceased.

Letters testamentary on the above having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

Harry M. Schnabley,

Loysburg, Pa.

Executor.

F. E. Colvin,

Simon H. Sell,

Attorneys.

Jan. 13—Feb. 17.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Nancy W. Fisher, late of Cumberland Valley Twp., Bedford County, Pa., Deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

John Thomas Fisher,

Rt. 3 Cumberland, Md.

Administrator.

E. M. Pennell,

Attorney.

BEDFORD GAZETTE

VICTOR E. P. BARKMAN
Editor and Publisher

Regular subscription price per year \$2.00, payable in advance and \$2.50 if paid within the year.

All communications should be addressed to Gazette Publishing Co., Bedford, Pa.

The Gazette is the leading newspaper of Bedford County and its circulation is far ahead of any of its contemporaries. As an advertising medium it is one of the best in this part of the state.

Card of Thanks \$1.00, Resolutions of Respect, \$2.00 Obituary Poetry 5c per line, Memorial Poetry 5c per line.

Friday, January 13th 1922.

SOAKING THE FARMER UNDER THE IRR RAILROAD ACT.

Senators Trammell (Dem., Fla.) and Norris (Rep., Neb.), gave some additional instances of exorbitant railway and express rates and furnished additional reasons for an investigation of the railroad situation generally. Senator Trammell quoting from a letter from a constituent, said:

"The account of sales which was sent to me by Mr. A. B. Prevatt, of Seville, Fla., who signs this letter, shows that at Richmond, Va., the commission merchant sold seven crates of cabbage for \$34, approximately \$5 a crate, which was a reasonably good price for those cabbage to have sold in the market at Richmond. Charged against that \$34 was \$22.25 for express; or in other words, it cost him \$3.17 per crate upon his cabbage to ship it from Seville, Fla., which is only about 50 miles below Jacksonville, to Richmond. The commission being deducted \$3.40, left the farmer \$3.37 for his seven crates of cabbage. Out of that \$3.37 he had to pay the expense of production, he had to pay for the gathering of the cabbage, for crating it, for packing it, and hauling it to the station; the consequence being that the farmer, on account of the excessively high rates, did not receive the cost of production on the seven crates of cabbage which sold in Richmond at a fairly good price, namely, about \$5 per crate. It would have been far better for Mr. Prevatt to have let his land stand idle.

"Unquestionably the farming interests of this country need relief. The Interstate Commerce Commission should enter into a serious investigation of the rates that are being imposed upon the agricultural products of the country. Certainly some relief should be afforded, not only in the interest of the producer, but in the interest of the consumer.

"I merely desire to bring these deplorable conditions to the attention of the Senate. I hope that they may also be considered by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the Senate in its investigation of the existing railroad and express rates."

Senator Norris said:

"I think the Senator's farmer should feel good about that shipment. He ought to thank God that he got anything out of it, after it had been shipped on the railroad in these times. I have just heard of a man in Nebraska who shipped a carload of corn—a whole carload of corn—from Verona, Neb., to Billings, Mont., where they had no corn, and he did not get enough for his carload of corn to pay the freight. He was in debt to the railroad company 51 cents when he got through with the operation. So the Florida man ought to feel glad to think he got out without owing the express company something when he got through with the shipment."

These exorbitant rates are due to the guarantees of the Each railroad act, which President Harding so highly praised as a great piece of legislation. The railroads are the only institution in the country that are guaranteed a profit.

ADMINISTRATION ORGAN DRAWS SECTIONAL LINES

Here is the way the administration organ at the Capital, the Washington Post, views the accession of Senator McCumber to the Chairmanship of the Senate Finance Committee.

"With the accession of Mr. McCumber to the Chairmanship, the agricultural interests come into a position of greater influence, since he is the representative of a granger state and belongs to the so-called 'agricultural bloc' in the Senate. No one can question his soundness on the doctrine of protection, but it will cause some uneasiness to the manufacturing interests whose very life is dependent upon protection to have a Western Senator presiding over the committee which puts the final touches upon tariff and tax bills and which largely determines the provisions of all fiscal legislation."

In the passing of this chairmanship from the East to the West, this same administration organ says:

"It is not a pleasant prospect for the Eastern states, which pay the bulk of taxes and which because of their vast industrial and financial institutions, are vitally affected by fiscal legislation."

Could there be any stronger confession on the part of the administration press that the highly protected industries and the special privilege classes of the East have nothing in common with the great agricultural and other natural industries of the West? Could there be any plainer confession that the high protective tariff is a sectional issue—sectional only because the manufacturing interests are principally in the East? Can there be any plainer expression of the antagonism these Eastern industries seeking high protection feel against the agricultural West?

Are the manufacturing interests and the reactionary Republicans, who are their political sponsors, seeking to make the Mississippi River a new Mason and Dixon's line?

NO DECREASE IN MILITARY ESTIMATES

The estimates for next year's appropriations, submitted to Congress by the President through the new budget director, contemplates no appreciable decrease in army and navy expenditures. This report of the budget went to Congress Dec. 5, with the disarmament conference in session, yet it seeks continuance of military appropriations upon practically the old basis.

For the present fiscal year the army had \$388,536,062.41. The amount President Harding now asks of Congress to appropriate for the War Department next year is \$360,500,000.

This year the navy had \$425,848,079.37. For next year the administration asks that the Navy Department be given \$425,952,367.13.

There is a natural increase in what is sought for the navy. The army estimate is about twenty millions less which can be accounted for largely in the decreased cost of clothing, food and supplies.

A most significant indication of what our future military activities may be found in the section of this budget dealing with the Chemical Warfare Service. For "gases or other toxic substances," etc., Congress is now asked to appropriate \$1,500,000, a hundred and fifty thousand more than the same service had this year.

"Preparation" is also emphasized through an extra four million sought for the National Guard.

BIRTH OF THE AGRICULTURAL BLOC.

It was the sectional spirit displayed by the financial and manufacturing interests announced by the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House (Mr. Madden, Rep., Ill.), that gave birth to the so-called "agricultural bloc."

This was forcibly and effectively stated by Representative Wingo (Dem., Tex.), in a recent speech, when he said:

"It will be remembered that our Republican friends were very much elated when they took charge under this administration. The real leader of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Madden)—because the man who holds the purse strings is really the leader, and gentlemen here will live to see the day when the man who is chairman of the Committee on Appropriations will give orders to the President and to the Speaker under your present system of appropriation—the real leader, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Madden), in his elation announced, before these gentlemen succeeded in forming an agricultural bloc in an effort to insist

not upon special legislation for agriculture but for equality of treatment and for proper consideration of the problems that disturb the great agricultural sections of the West—the real leader (Mr. Madden) announced with a good deal of dictum and with that vehemence that he can assume at times that for the first time since the Civil War, I believe he said, the people who paid taxes, who lived north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi were in control of the Government and that they were going to run it."

"Right then and there the "agricultural bloc" was formed, because that was notice that if men who believed in nonpartisan legislation for the benefit of the agricultural interests of this country did not get together the only legislation that would be enacted under this administration would be typical Republican legislation, which is class legislation for the benefit of the great financial and manufacturing interests of the world."

Chinese Divide Profits.

In China it is a custom widely observed for a shopkeeper to divide among himself 10 per cent of the profits among

"agricultural bloc" in the Senate.

No one can question his soundness on the doctrine of protection, but it will cause some uneasiness to the manufacturing interests whose very life is dependent upon protection to have a Western Senator presiding over the committee which puts the final touches upon tariff and tax bills and which largely determines the provisions of all fiscal legislation."

In the passing of this chairmanship from the East to the West, this same administration organ says:

SENIORITY RULE PLACES

McCUMBER IN PLACE

Washington, Jan. 11—The supremacy of the reactionary Republican Old Guard now in Congress is threatened just now by the seniority rule under which Porter J. McCumber of North Dakota will succeed the late Boise Penrose as Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and the fact is causing consternation in their ranks. For the first time in sixty years the West will have the Chairmanship of the most powerful Committee in either house of Congress—the Committee which has the final say on tariff and internal revenue taxation and upon which the highly protected big manufacturing interests of the East and the Wall Street contributors to the Republican campaign fund look for protection of their interests.

The consternation of the reactionary group is not due entirely to the fact that Senator McCumber is a Western man, but also to the fact that he is a member of the so-called "agricultural bloc," which is bitterly opposed by the manufacturers bloc

and the Wall Street bloc, the railroad bloc and all the minor divisions of the reactionary bloc, including the administration bloc. Moreover he comes from a state which is and has been experimenting in various forms

of radicalism, although Senator McCumber is far from a radical. He has fluctuated all the way between stand-pat and flirtations with the Non-Partisan League; he is regular a part of the time and goes

along with the agricultural bloc part of the time.

If he were not the ranking member now on the Finance Committee and the rule of seniority did not prevail the choice for the Chairmanship

would undoubtedly be Senator Smoot. The big Eastern manufacturing and financial interests would feel as safe with Senator Smoot as they felt with Senator Penrose. It makes the cold chills run

up the backs of the reactionary elements in Congress and their predators when they realize that next in rank after Senator Smoot on

the list of items would be Senator Smoot on

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EGGS ARE BEING LAYED AT THIS WONDERFUL LOW COST

Not everyone who keeps poultry is so successful, because not everyone is so well informed.

Reader, do you realize you can produce eggs from your chickens at a very low cost!

A person, with 17 chickens, received 4,074 in one year, fed only

\$40.50 of feed, an average cost of

about 12¢ per dozen. They layed all

thru the cold, wet winter by using

the wonderful new Discovery EGGS-

C-EGGS TONIC that is a Scientific

Compound of Vegetable Drugs, Minerals and other Chemical Elements.

It is easily given in feed. Reader, no

matter wherever you are, whatever

the size of the flock you keep, don't

fail to write for a FREE SAMPLE.

PAUL L. BOETTGER, Dept. 2, Box

100, Lancaster, Pa.

Jan. 20—27.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HOBLITZELL NATIONAL BANK

* Hyndman, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business December 31, 1921.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts 93,820.05

Foreign Bills of Exchange or Drafts sold with endorsement of this bank 93,820.05

Overdrafts, unsecured 83,000.00

U.S. Government Securities owned

Deposited to secure circulation 16,250.00

All other U. S. Government securities 1,570.98

Total U. S. Government Securities 97,820.98

Other Bonds, Securities

Furniture and Fixtures 121,366.55

Real Estate owned other than Banking House 2,400.00

Lawful Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank 571.28

Cash in Vault 12,403.26

Total of Items 43,958.66

Checks on Banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other, cash items 347.24

Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer 812.50

Total 373,619.15

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in 25,000.00

Surplus Fund 15,000.00

Undivided profits 2,941.22

Less current expenses interest, and taxes paid 2,941.22

Circulating notes outstanding 15,750.00

Cashier's checks outstanding 320.17

Demand Deposits

Individual deposits subject to check 82,327.07

Dividends unpaid 1,000.00

Total of Demand deposits subject to reserve 83,327.07

Time Deposits 230,750.58

Total of time deposits subject to reserve 230,750.58

Unearned discount 530.11

Total 373,619.15

State of Pennsylvania County of Bedford, S. S.

I Harry V. Evans, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HARRY V. EVANS, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of January, 1922.

CHAS. R. RHODES, Notary Public

My Commission expires February 3rd 1923

Correct—Attest:

A. G. CRABBE,

Wm. J. REEDLEY,

M. H. KRAMER, Directors

SAYS HAYS IS TRYING TO BREAK DOWN PARCEL POST.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Charges that Postmaster General Hays is trying to break down the parcel post system were made today by Chairman House of the Democratic Congressional Committee. He believes that a recommendation by Mr. Hays that legislation be enacted to make it impossible to send parcels by special delivery is the first step.

CLASSIFIED ADS

When you are in need of building material, sash, shingles, rubberoid roofing, siding, flooring, wall board, commission houses to buy your beaver board phone or call on the Davidson Lumber Co. Don't send to material. Buy it at home and you can see what you are getting better goods. These men don't pay any money into your churches or Sunday School. It is doubtful if some of them know what the inside of a church looks like.

Davidson Lumber Co.

July 1 to.

FOR SALE

Registered Jersey bull calf, six months old.

Lloyd H. Diehl,

Lutzville 1.

County Phone. Jan. 6-13 *

FOR SALE

2 1/2 horse power Fairbanks gas engine. Call at Frank Shearer's Blacksmith Shop at Willows.

Jan. 6-13 *

STALLION FOR SALE

Will sell my black, imported stallion.

C. U. Claycomb,

Osterburg, Pa., Rt. 1.

Dec. 30-Feb. 3 *

FOR SALE

20 acre, mild climate Maryland farm, 10 acres under cultivation, balance in timber. Buildings excellent condition. Young orchard. Price \$1,000. Write for 1922 catalog.

J. A. Jones,
Salisbury, Md.

Sleigh, bob-sleds, all kinds of harness, horses and buggy, etc., for sale at Stiver's Stables.

Jan. 13-20.

MEETING NOTICE

The annual stock holders meeting of the Holland Company will be held at the Commercial Hotel, Hyndman, Pa., at 3:30 p. m. Tuesday, January 17, 1922.

I. T. Holland,

Secy.

Jan. 13.

ESTRAY NOTICE

A two-year old heifer, brown and white spotted came to the home of Andy Eichelberger at Langdonale. Owner may have same by paying cost of publication and keeping.

Jan. 13 *

NOTICE

Policy holders of the Urban Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Penna. will hold an election for Directors at the office of the company in Bedford, Pa., on Tuesday, January 24, 1922 from 11 a. m. to 2:30 p. m.

John P. Cuppett, Secy.

Jan. 13-20.

MEETING NOTICE

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 39 S. 10th St., Philadelphia on Tuesday, February 7th, 1922, at 12 o'clock Noon, when an election will be held for Directors for the ensuing year.

J. D. Cormley,

Secretary.

Jan. 13-20-27 Feb. 3.

THE TIME
TO TAKE
PEPTO-MANGAN

When You Feel a Little "Off" It Will Bring You Back to Health

Some people never need any medicine at all. They are, as the saying goes, "strong as a bull." They are mighty lucky. Most people need a good tonic once in a while. They take cold, or through overwork or social activity do not get enough sleep; many eat improper food and thus hurt the digestion. It is mighty wise to take Gude's Pepto-Mangan with the meals for a few weeks and build up. One cannot have too much good health. Pepto-Mangan gives you plenty of red blood, and everybody knows that red blood means feeling good and looking good all the time. Sold by druggists in liquid and tablet form. Advertisements.

Krew-Pina
SALE
One thorough application draws all the soreness overnight. At all druggists
for Sore Throat

Hard to Get.
They use stone money on the celebrated island of Yap. It's a good way to avoid floating debts.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CORNER

Things Worth Repeating

"Remember you can do your best work in the Sunday School NOW."

"Why not consider organizing that Teacher Training Class? These long winter evenings afford an excellent time for this work."

"Do not be a dead weight—be a live wire. Any one is capable of putting on the brakes, if it takes a live wire to put 'pet' into your school."

"A good organizer for the school is what we need. Get the 'kiddies' to work as well as the adults. The challenge of the children—"Fill our places," is a good challenge. Give them a chance, and see what they will do."

"If Christianity is to meet the challenge, it must have an increasing knowledge of the strain that is upon civilization. It must have the breadth and power that may come only from intelligent study and fundamental faith."

Good Advice to Teachers

"Finish what you start, and insist that every one else in the class should do the same."

"Try to get your class to think of itself as a business organization, and encourage all the members to study the methods of the business men they know, and to apply them to class work."

"Keep your criticism in 'low' gear, your praise in 'Second', but throw your sympathy into 'High' gear."

"Aim to deserve the unanimous co-operation of the class, but do not expect to have it at least 'set sail' at once."

"Learn the difference in meaning between the word 'president' and 'dictator,' also, the difference between, 'You must do it,' and 'Let's do it.'—Selected."

TEACHER TRAINING WORK

Do you know why every Sunday School Bedford County ought to have a Teacher Training Class? The reasons are numerous. This work is not only the duty of every school but a very happy privilege as well. Do you study the Bible or just 'have one'? It is to be studied. Few people know how. Such a class makes it possible for regular and constant study of the Bible a duty which the best intentioned Christian is prone to neglect.

These studies are for every Christian, even though he never anticipates teaching. We need to have a knowledge of the life of Jesus, the land in which He lived, the history of His people, the books of the Bible, and the doctrine they contain. When school days are over, and there is a living to make, a store or shop to keep, a farm to manage, or a household and family to care for, there is not much opportunity to study the Bible. The simple little books of the Teacher Training Course are a gift of God for this very purpose. Short lessons easily understood, adapted to those of us who have been out of the study habit. And at the end of the year there is a real sense of knowledge acquired and progress made that is worth while.

The advantages to your church are very marked. Besides raising the standard of teaching in the Sunday School and making it a success, the spirituality of the members increases because of their association with the Great Master Teacher. The joy of the knowledge of the truth lights up their lives and gives them new interest. Dissentions are forgotten, personal workers are developed, and effective assistance is rendered to the pastor, such as never before was possible. Is this all theory? It has been tried; it is practical; it works out. It will work out in your school if tried.

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Write Rev. Chas. A. Oliver, York, Pa., for information. Rev. B. V. Riddle, Everett, Pa., the Superintendent of Teacher Training in Bedford County can assist you in getting started, or if so desired, can send some one to help you organize a class. DO IT NOW!

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Sunday School Lesson!

BY REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR JANUARY 15

ELIJAH'S CHALLENGE OF BAAL WORSHIP.

LESSON TEXT—I Kings 18:1-46.
GOLDEN TEXT—This is the victory
that overcometh the world, even our
faith—I John 5:4.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Josh. 24:
18-23; Eph. 6:10-20.

PRIMARY TOPIC—God Answers Elijah's prayer.

JUNIOR TOPIC—One Man Against Four Hundred and Fifty.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Jehovah's Victorious Champion.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Modern Evils; How to Fight Them.

I. Elijah Meets Ahab (vv. 17-19).

At the Lord's command, Elijah shows himself to Ahab. When Elijah was last seen by Ahab, he announced that rain would only be given by his word (17:1). In connection with the Prophet's appearing before the king, rain was promised.

1. Ahab's question—"Art thou he that troubleth Israel?" (v. 17). Ahab's aim was to intimidate Elijah— to awe him into submission.

2. Elijah's answer (v. 18). He denied the charge and boldly declared that the calamity which had befallen the nation was caused by the idolatry of Ahab and his family.

II. Elijah's Challenge (vv. 19-24).

1. The people assembled (vv. 19, 20). The king convened the people at the urgent request of Elijah.

2. Elijah's ringing call to decision (vv. 21-24). (1) The question asked—Who is your God, Baal or the Lord? (v. 21). Many of the people had not wholly forsaken God. They attempted to worship both God and Baal. Many today are halting between two opinions; they are halting between self and God—sin and holiness—mammon and God. But the question must be settled sooner or later. In fact, the decision is being made every day. (2) The silence of the people (v. 21). This may have been because of fear of the king or ignorance, for many were of the opinion that to be religious was the only thing necessary, irrespective of the being worshipped. (3) The method of decision (vv. 22-24). Two sacrifices were to be provided, one to be offered to Baal, the other to God. The god who answered by fire was to be the God. The people consented that this was a fair test.

III. The Test Applied (vv. 25-39).

1. The offering by the prophets of Baal (vv. 25-29). Elijah gave a fair test, even placed the advantage on the other side. He gave the prophets of Baal the first opportunity to prove to the people as to whether Baal was a real god. Elijah taunted them, and they more earnestly cried to Baal, but no answer came.

2. The offering by Elijah (vv. 30-39).

(1) The people invited near (v. 30). His object was for them to see the entire proceedings in order to fully grasp the genuineness of the test. (2) The altar repaired (vv. 30-32). Before there can be the power of God manifested, the altar must be repaired. Elijah took twelve stones, representing the united nation. God is one and His people is one. (3) The offering on the altar (vv. 33-35). After the bullock was in place, he had four barrels of water three times emptied upon the sacrifices and the wood so as to fill the trench about the altar. So sure was Elijah that God's power was sufficient, that he heaped difficulty upon difficulty. (4) Elijah's prayer (vv. 36-37). (a) It was based upon covenants (v. 36). The foundation upon which all real prayer rests is covenant relationship. (b) Its object was God's exaltation (v. 36). Elijah was jealous for God's glory—his supreme desire was to honor and magnify the Lord. The only thing that he asked for himself was to be known as God's servant. (c) It was for the salvation of the people (v. 37). His heart yearned after Israel. He was most desirous that they should come to know God. (5) The result (vv. 38, 39). (a) The fire of the Lord fell and consumed not only the sacrifice, but the wood, stones and dust, even licking up the water in the trench. (b) The people fell on their faces and confessed that the Lord was the God.

IV. The Execution of Baal's Prophets (v. 40).

The reason for this drastic action was that Israel's government was a theocracy—God was their King. Idolatry was treason against the King. These false prophets were traitors to God and therefore should die.

V. God's Prophets Vindicated (vv. 41-46).

The proof that Elijah was God's prophet was incomplete till rain came. Israel under his ministry had now turned back to God, and God made known to them His graciousness.

The Bounds of the Sea.

Fear ye not me? said the Lord; will ye not tremble at my presence, which have placed the sand for the bound of the sea by a perpetual decree, that it cannot pass it; and though the waves thereof toss themselves, yet can they not prevail; though they roar, yet can they not pass over it?—Jere-

miah, 5:22.

The End of Enmity.

When a man's way please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him.—Proverbs 16:7.

Five Minute Chats on Our Presidents

By JAMES MORGAN

(Copyright, 1920, by James Morgan.)

THE FIRST DARK HORSE

1795—Nov. 2, James Knox Polk born in Mecklenburg County, N. C.
1823-5—Member Tennessee legislature.
1825-39—Member of congress.
1839-41—Governor of Tennessee.
1844—Nominated for president by the Democrats and elected.
1845—March 4, inaugurated eleventh president, aged forty-nine.
1846—July 17, Oregon question settled.
1846-7—The Mexican war.
1848—Greatest territorial conquest in American history.
1849—June 15, death of Polk, aged fifty-three.

SHIP SUBSIDY IS COMING UP AGAIN

ADMINISTRATION PROBABLY IS TO RECOMMEND THE SCHEME UNDER ANOTHER NAME.

TO SAVE MERCHANT MARINE

Arguments For and Against the Plan, Heard in Congress During Many Years, Are Being Revived—Feared by Both Parties.

By EDWARD B. CLARK

Washington.—It seems certain today that legislation looking to something like a ship subsidy is to be recommended by the administration. Every effort which has been made to build up the American merchant marine has resulted in failure. There is no denial that some kind of a ship subsidy scheme is under consideration.

This renewed talk of subsidy for ships makes old men of a good many national legislators and Washington correspondents. Off and on they have been talking ship subsidy, sometimes under another name, all through the 18 years that the correspondent who writes this has been in Washington. Legislators have stood on their feet to say that through a subsidy the American flag can be restored to the seas of commerce, and that restoration can come in no other way.

The country, especially the non-coast part of it, shies at subsidies. The word has an expensive sound. Men who seem to know the shipping business say, that if there is no subsidy there will be no American merchant marine worth the name.

Subvention was one word that was used instead of ship subsidy in an elder day, and now it is said that the administration will call subsidy "remuneration." Of course, whatever name is given to it, the sum total will be the same thing.

There are some subsidy advocates in the shipping board. One of them, a Maine man, knows more about merchant marine than any other man in Washington. He is a subsidy man because he believes that only through a subsidy can anything be done. Men here have respect for his views, but some of them say that he is an enthusiast and that he is wrong.

Senator La Follette Blamed.

Landsmen who live at a distance from the coast and who come to Washington as senators and representatives, or to act in some other capacity, find it hard to understand the merchant marine matter. Senator La Follette, who is a landsman of landsmen, save for the fact that he lives near one of the Great Lakes, is held by many of the advocates of a great American merchant marine as being partly responsible for the present ebb of things maritime. It is certain that legislation which Mr. La Follette favored is making it difficult for the United States to establish a merchant marine on a basis of competition with the shipping of other nations, but long before La Follette came to Washington the merchant marine, as somebody has put it, was waterlogged in the trough of the sea.

Under both Republican and Democratic control congress has looked with unkindly eyes on subsidy legislation. Most of the Democrats look on it as an unmitigated evil, while most of the Republicans look on it as something to be avoided because it is "dangerous in the districts," especially in the Middle West.

There is one thing which is certain. If the United States government should subsidize its merchant marine, ships would sail the seas and fetch and carry goods under the Stars and Stripes. The argument of the subsidy men is that new trade routes would be opened and that the advantage to the people from increased industry would make up the subsidy a thousand fold. There are others who say that it is an evil thing for the government to "pay money to corporations."

Controversy Over Submarines.

The submarine controversy in the international conference was about as virulent, so far as external appearances go, within the last few days as it was about the time that the Lusitania was sunk. However, no loss of life has been reported up to the present moment, though there has been some loss of hope.

The international conference has been principally "ups," but there are occasional "downs." Some of the pessimism concerning the general outcome apparently has been fanned by a desire for disaster. There can be no discounting this.

In administration circles in Washington there is some evidence of disappointment that savors of petulance at times because of the disposition in some places to hold that the conference may be a failure because some of the minor matters under discussion have not been or may not be settled to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. Auxiliary naval craft in truth are an auxiliary matter.

The settlement of big-ship problems, it seems to the administration's friends, should be considered a victory big enough to minimize disappointment because the questions concerning the smaller vessels may have to be discussed at a later conference. The view is that most of the floor space has been

swept while a little dust still remains to be collected from the corners.

French Playing a Hand.

The French government has some matters which it wants to have settled over in Europe. It wants a better understanding with Great Britain concerning certain continental matters. The French have been playing a hand. They know the exact position of the British brethren on the submarine matter and they are trying to secure some promises from the Island government before yielding on U-boats. This is the way it looks to the side-line observers in this conference town.

The truth is that the administration does not seem to be worrying particularly over the smaller matters which have come to trouble the conference. It looks upon the four-power treaty as being an assured fact of the future; it looks upon the naval holiday as being a certainty, and it thinks that in a general way a firm foundation has been laid for peaceful proceedings in the Orient. If a man is given a million dollars he can afford to look with equanimity on the possible loss of hundreds.

Other Worries of Administration.

If the prophets of evil are right, and if Washington officialdom knows that they are right, the plaudits with which the administration looks upon things today is astounding. The truth is that the President and his advisers are perhaps more than satisfied with the way that things have gone. It is known that they looked for trouble on certain minor matters, and instead of being worried at trouble's appearance they are somewhat surprised it did not loom larger than it has.

There are other things than temporary or possibly permanent difficulties in the way of a complete conference agreement to engage the attention of the administration. The party upon whose success perhaps depends a renomination for President Harding is not behaving itself as well as it might in the person of its representatives in house and senate. There are Republicans who say this boldly. It is only fair to say, however, that finally the advice of certain wise politicians who are not in congress seems to have had its effect.

War Exhibits in Museum.

Novel writers, essay writers, and even history writers seem to have taken notice of the fact that the people are tired of reading about the war. Perhaps the "tire" is more in the seeming than in the reality, but the truth remains that so-called war literature is just now at low ebb.

Government officials, however, know that interest in the great war is bound to revive, and that the present generation will have a share of the revival, and that future generations in retrospect will have the keenest interest in the great conflict.

Washington, therefore, is taking pains to preserve what may be called a complete series of pictures, of material and documents concerning the war for civilization.

In the great National museum in Washington today there is in process of emplacement for permanent exhibition purposes every possible thing which the government can lay hands on which bears a part in depicting the progress of the greatest war that the world has ever known. The government has an immense amount of material, and a large part of it has been turned over to the directors of the National museum for permanent ownership and permanent exhibition.

When permanent ownership is spoken of it should be said that in truth it rests with the people, for everything that is in the keeping of the National museum belongs in the highest sense to the country.

Vast Mass of Material.

In the National museum the development step by step of all the great weapons of offense for use on sea and on land is portrayed. The first successful heavier-than-air flying machine, Langley's contrivance, is on exhibition, and with it is the latest of the great aircrafts. If any American father wants to see everything which his son came in touch with in the army or navy of his country, he can find it in the National museum, and it makes no difference whether the lad was an artilleryman, an engineer, an infantryman, a gas man, a machine gunner, an aeronaut, or was content to serve in any one of the equally necessary branches of the service of supplies.

The National museum contains everything which had anything to do with service in the great war.

It takes days to go through this war material. Among the most interesting of the exhibits are some of the war pictures which were painted by American artists while actually at the front, or in the devastated regions just back of the front. It may not be generally known, but Uncle Sam realized in advance the value of paintings of the great war. He did not intend to wait on the possibilities of the future to secure them, nor did he intend to be compelled, if he could help it, to pay enormous sums for pictures painted by artists working on their own responsibility in the embattled regions.

The result was that the War department gave commissions in the army to a considerable number of noted American artists, and then put them under orders "to paint." It should be said for these artists that they ran all the dangers of war in order to do their work properly and to get into it the spirit of the front.

Declines Responsibility.

He—Have you read my latest book of poems? You know they were inspired by you.

She—Oh, Mr. Scribbler, I don't think it's fair to put the blame on me.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ITEMS

Pottsville.—Women will constitute one-third of the jurors in Schuylkill county, it was decided. Of the 2500 names placed in the wheel by Jury Commissioners Mantey and Bauman, only two-thirds were those of men. In the present year only one-tenth of the jurors were women. They have proved very satisfactory and the discretion of the commissioners has been used to increase their number.

Harrisburg.—Not far from 3,000,000 young trees were distributed by the department of forestry last year, the distribution being the second largest of any year in the history of the department, the total being 2,962,000 young trees, distributed to 1901 owners of land. The chief varieties given away were white pine, Norway spruce, Scotch pine, Japanese larch, sugar maple, black locust and white ash. In 1922 more than 3,500,000 trees will be distributed, it is expected.

Mount Carmel.—Alex Gorski, of Ranshaw, was killed and John Coluski, of Kulpmont, may die, as the result of being caught in an explosion of gas at the Greenough Colliery. They were leaving their breast when one lighted a cigarette and fired the gas, which blew them 60 feet. Gorski died in the hospital.

Monessen.—Frederick Madison, a business man of this city, is nursing a badly cut, and bruised face and a hand in which two bones are broken, as the result of being bowled over by a powerful pig which Madison, with a friend, tried to butcher. Madison's friend is an experienced butcher, and to him was given the knife to end the porker's life, while Madison was to hold the pig. The pig finally was rounded up and Madison took hold of it with both hands. He was having a hard time holding the victim, when the butcher decided to stun the animal with a blow on the head with a heavy hammer.

Harrisburg.—From 9 to 5 will be the office hours at the capitol, except on Saturdays, when they will be from 9 to 12, if a recommendation framed by the state reorganization commission receives executive sanction. The question of hours has been under consideration by members of the commission and it was considered wise to recommend uniform office hours and the abolition of the Saturday holiday. The country, especially the non-coast part of it, shies at subsidies. The word has an expensive sound. Men who seem to know the shipping business say, that if there is no subsidy there will be no American merchant marine worth the name.

Subvention was one word that was used instead of ship subsidy in an elder day, and now it is said that the administration will call subsidy "remuneration." Of course, whatever name is given to it, the sum total will be the same thing.

Harrisburg.—After more than 46 years as cashier of the Newport First National Bank and its predecessor, P. K. Brandt retired and was succeeded by Gilbert H. Frank, for more than a score of years assistant cashier.

Mifflintown.—Elmer Gluck was instantly killed when crushed between heavy automobile truck. He was helping to put chains on a truck belonging to his brother when another truck crashed into it.

Jeanesville.—The Lehigh Valley Coal company will build thawing sheds at the Jeanesville colliery, so that trains laden with anthracite mined at Oneida and other openings can be run into the buildings where steam coils will melt the ice and snow which in winter often turns the product into a solid mass. With the mineral thawed out every morning, it can be run through the Jeanesville breaker and prepared for market as rapidly as in summer.

Beaver Falls.—Miss Lois Myers, 15, of Patterson Heights, and Robert Seiple, 19, of New Brighton, a Yale College freshman, were killed, and Miss Kathryn Blackmore, 20, of Butler, lies probably fatally injured in the Rochester Hospital, and Frank Brierly, 16, of Beaver Falls, is suffering from minor injuries at his home, as the result of an automobile accident on the Junction Park road, New Brighton. A front wheel gave way as the car speeded along, causing it to skid against the curb, and overturned, falling down a seventy-five-foot slope. Miss Myers was instantly killed and Seiple, the driver, died shortly after reaching the hospital.

Pittsburgh.—Prosecution of 131 persons charged with violation of the wartime prohibition regulations and the national prohibition act was abandoned in the federal district court. The announcement was made by Judges Thompson and Orr after District Attorney Lyon had filed a statement with the court and presented a motion for discontinuance in each case. He said that before the drastic measures of the dry laws were understood by the public generally and by the officers upon whom rested the duty of their enforcement, any violations occurred through ignorance, although some were intentional. As a result, the court's trial list was clogged with cases, about 200 still pending.

York.—York county commissioners started the New Year by reducing the wages of janitors and engineers employed at the court house and jail.

Farrell.—Robbers pried open a four-ton safe in the offices of the J. B. Roux company here, and obtained \$700 in cash and \$1

Some Aspects of the Farmers' Problems

By BERNARD M. BARUCH

(Reprinted from Atlantic Monthly)

I The whole rural world is in a ferment of unrest, and there is an unparalleled volume and intensity of determined, if not angry, protest, and an ominous swarming of occupational conferences, interest groupings, political movements and propaganda. Such a tumult cannot but arrest our attention. Indeed, it demands our careful study and examination. It is not likely that six million aloof and ruggedly independent men have come together and banded themselves into active unions, societies, farm bureaus, and so forth, for no sufficient cause.

Investigation of the subject conclusively proves that, while there is much overstatement of grievances and misconception of remedies, the farmers are right in complaining of wrongs long endured, and right in holding that it is feasible to relieve their ills with benefit to the rest of the community. This being the case of an industry that contributes, in the raw material form alone, about one-third of the national annual wealth production and is the means of livelihood of about 49 per cent of the population, it is obvious that the subject is one of grave concern. Not only do the farmers make up one-half of the nation, but the well-being of the other half depends upon them.

So long as we have nations, a wise political economy will aim at a large degree of national self-sufficiency and self-containment. Rome fell when the food supply was too far removed from the belly. Like her, we shall destroy our own agriculture and extend our sources of food distantly and precariously, if we do not see to it that our farmers are well and fairly paid for their services. The farm gives the nation men as well as food. Cities derive their vitality and are forever removed from the country, but an impoverished countryside exports intelligence and retains unintelligence. Only the lower grades of mentality and character will remain on, or seek, the farm, unless agriculture is capable of being pursued with contentment and adequate compensation. Hence, to embitter and impoverish the farmer is to dry up and contaminate the vital sources of the nation.

The war showed convincingly how dependent the nation is on the full productivity of the farms. Despite herculean efforts, agricultural production kept only a few weeks or months ahead of consumption, and that only by increasing the acreage of certain staple crops at the cost of reducing that of others. We ought not to forget that lesson when we ponder on the farmer's problems. They are truly common problems, and there should be no attempt to deal with them as if they were purely selfish demands of a clear-cut group, antagonistic to the rest of the community. Rather should we consider agriculture in the light of broad national policy, just as we consider oil, coal, steel, dyestuffs, and so forth, as sinews of national strength. Our growing population and a higher standard of living demand increasing food supplies, and more wool, cotton, hides, and the rest. With the disappearance of free or cheap fertile land, additional acreage and increased yields can come only from costly effort. This we need not expect from an impoverished or unhappy rural population.

It will not do to take a narrow view of the rural discontent, or to appraise it from the standpoint of yesterday. This is peculiarly an age of flux and change and new deals. Because a thing always has been so no longer means that it is righteous, or always shall be so. More, perhaps, than ever before, there is a widespread feeling that all human relations can be improved by taking thought, and that it is not becoming for the reasoning animal to leave his destiny largely to chance and natural incidence.

Prudent and orderly adjustment of production and distribution in accordance with consumption is recognized as wise management in every business but that of farming. Yet, I venture to say, there is no other industry in which it is so important to the public—to the city-dweller—that production should be sure, steady, and increasing, and that distribution should be in proportion to the need. The unorganized farmers naturally act blindly and impulsively and, in consequence, surfeit and dearth, accompanied by disconcerting price-variations, harass the consumer. One year potatoes rot in the fields because of excess production, and there is a scarcity of the things that have been displaced to make way for the expansion of the potato acreage; next year the punshed farmers mass their fields on some other crop, and potatoes enter the class of luxuries; and so on.

Agriculture is the greatest and fundamentally the most important of our American industries. The cities are but the branches of the tree of national life, the roots of which go deeply into the land. We all flourish or decline with the farmer. So, when we of the cities read of the present universal distress of the farmers, of a slump of six billion dollars in the farm value of their crops in a single year,

ing to take the unfavorable chance, if the favorable one also is theirs and they can retain for themselves a part of the service charges that are uniform, in good years and bad, with high prices and low.

While, in the main, the farmer must sell, regardless of market conditions, at the time of the maturity of crops, he cannot suspend production in toto. He must go on producing if he is to go on living, and if the world is to exist. The most he can do is to curtail production a little or alter its form, and that—because he is in the dark as to the probable demand for his goods—may be only to jump from the frying pan into the fire, taking the consumer with him.

Even the dairy farmers, whose output is not seasonal, complain that they find themselves at a disadvantage in the marketing of their productions, especially raw milk, because of the high costs of distribution, which they must ultimately bear.

III

Now that the farmers are stirring, thinking, and uniting as never before to eradicate these inequalities, they are subjected to stern economic lectures, and are met with the accusation that they are demanding, and are the recipients of, special privileges. Let us see what privileges the government has conferred on the farmers. Much has been made of Section 6 of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, which purported to permit them to combine with immunity, under certain conditions. Admitting that, nominally, this exemption was in the nature of a special privilege—though I think it was so in appearance rather than in fact—we find that the courts have nullified it by judicial interpretation. Why should not the farmers be permitted to accomplish by co-operative methods what other businesses are already doing by co-operation in the form of incorporation? If it be proper for men to form, by fusion of existing corporations or otherwise, a corporation that controls the entire production of a commodity, or a large part of it, why is it not proper for a group of farmers to unite for the marketing of their common products, either in one or in several selling agencies? Why should it be right for a hundred thousand corporate shareholders to direct 25 or 30 or 40 per cent of an industry, and wrong for a hundred thousand co-operative farmers to control a no larger proportion of the wheat crop, or cotton, or any other product?

The Department of Agriculture is often spoken of as a special concession to the farmers, but in its commercial results, it is of as much benefit to the buyers and consumers of agricultural products as to the producers, or even more. I do not suppose that anyone opposes the benefits that the farmers derive from the educational and research work of the department, or the help that it gives them in working out improved cultural methods and practices, in developing better yielding varieties through breeding and selection, in introducing new varieties from remote parts of the world and adapting them to our climate and economic condition, and in devising practical measures for the elimination or control of dangerous and destructive animal and plant diseases, insect pests, and the like. All these things manifestly tend to stimulate and enlarge production, and their general beneficial effects are obvious.

Another evil is that of inaccurate weighing of farm products, which, it is charged, is sometimes a matter of dishonest intention and sometimes of protective policy on the part of the local buyer, who fears that he may "weigh out" more than he "weighs in." A greater grievance is that at present the field farmer has little or no control over the time and conditions of marketing his products, with the result that he is often underpaid for his products and usually overcharged for marketing service. The difference between what the farmer receives and what the consumer pays often exceeds all possibility of justification. To cite a single illustration. Last year, according to figures attested by the railways and the growers, Georgia watermelon-raisers received on the average 7.5 cents for a melon, the railroads got 12.7 cents for carrying it to Baltimore and the consumer paid one dollar, leaving 79.8 cents for the service of marketing and its risks, as against 20.2 cents for growing and transporting. The hard annals of farm-life are replete with such commentaries on the crudeness of present practices.

Nature prescribes that the farmer's "goods" must be finished within two or three months of the year, while financial and storage limitations generally compel him to sell them at the same time. As a rule, other industries are in a continuous process of finishing goods for the markets; they distribute as they produce, and they can curtail production without too great injury to themselves or the community; but if the farmer restricts his output, it is with disastrous consequences, both to himself and to the community.

The average farmer is busy with production for the major part of the year, and has nothing to sell. The bulk of his output comes on the market at once. Because of lack of storage facilities and of financial support, the farmer cannot carry his goods through the year and dispose of them as they are currently needed. In the great majority of cases, farmers have to entrust storage—in warehouses and elevators—and the financial carrying of their products to others.

Farm products are generally marketed at a time when there is a congestion of both transportation and finance—when cars and money are scarce. The outcome, in many instances, is that the farmers not only sell under pressure and therefore at a disadvantage, but are compelled to take further reductions in net returns, in order to meet the charges for the service of storing, transporting, financing, and ultimate marketing—which charges they claim, are often excessive, bear heavily on both consumer and producer, and are under the control of those performing the services.

It is true that they are relieved of the risks of a changing market by selling at once; but they are quite willing to be more contributory to the gen-

eral good than in the case of other industries. The spirit of American democracy is unalterably opposed, alike to enacted special privilege and to the special privilege of unequal opportunity that arises automatically from the failure to correct glaring economic inequalities. I am opposed to the injection of government into business, but I do believe that it is an essential function of democratic government to equalize opportunity so far as it is within its power to do so, whether by the repeal of archaic statutes or the enactment of modern ones. If the anti-trust laws keep the farmers from endeavoring scientifically to integrate their industry while other industries find a way to meet modern conditions without violating such statutes, then it would seem reasonable to find a way for the farmers to meet them under the same conditions. The law should operate equally in fact. Repairing the economic structure on one side is no injustice to the other side, which is in good repair.

We have traveled a long way from the old conception of government as merely a defensive and policing agency; and regulatory, corrective, or equalizing legislation, which apparently is of a special nature, is often of the most general beneficial consequences. Even the First Congress passed a tariff act that was avowedly for the protection of manufacturers; but a protective tariff always has been defended as a means of promoting the general good through a particular approach; and the statute books are filled with acts for the benefit of shipping, commerce, and labor.

IV

Now, what is the farmer asking? Without trying to catalogue the remedial measures that have been suggested in his behalf, the principal proposals that bear directly on the improvement of his distributing and marketing relations may be summarized as follows:

First: storage warehouses for cotton, wool, and tobacco, and elevators for grain, of sufficient capacity to meet the maximum demand on them at the peak of the marketing period. The farmer thinks that either private capital must furnish these facilities, or the state must erect and own the elevators and warehouses.

Second: weighing and grading of agricultural products, and certification thereof, to be done by impartial and disinterested public inspectors (this is already accomplished to some extent by the federal licensing of weighers and graders), to eliminate underpaying, overcharging, and unfair grading, and to facilitate the utilization of the stored products as the basis of credit.

Third: a certainty of credit sufficient to enable the marketing of products in an orderly manner.

Fourth: the Department of Agriculture should collect, tabulate, summarize, and regularly and frequently publish and distribute to the farmers full information from all the markets of the world, so that they shall be as well informed of their selling position as buyers now are of their buying position.

Fifth: freedom to integrate the business of agriculture by means of consolidated selling agencies, co-ordinating and co-operating in such way as to put the farmer on an equal footing with the large buyers of his products, and with commercial relations in other industries.

When a business requires specialized talent, it has to buy it. So will the farmers; and perhaps the best way for them to get it would be to utilize some of the present machinery of the largest established agencies dealing in farm products. Of course, if he wishes, the farmer may go further and engage in flour-milling and other manufactures of food products. In my opinion, however, he would be wise to stop short of that. Public interest may be opposed to all great integrations; but, in justice, should they be forbidden to the farmer and permitted to others? The corporate form of association cannot now be wholly adapted to his objects and conditions. The looser co-operative form seems more generally suitable. Therefore, he wishes to be free, if he finds it desirable and feasible, to resort to co-operation with his fellows and neighbors, without running afoul of the law. To urge that the farmers should have the same liberty to consolidate and co-ordinate their peculiar economic functions, which other industries in their fields enjoy, is not, however, to concede that any business integration should have legislative sanction to exercise monopolistic power. The American people are as firmly opposed to industrial as to political autocracy: whether attempted by rural or by urban industry.

On the other hand, the farmer reads of plans for municipal housing projects that run into the billions, of hundreds of millions annually spent on the merchant marine; he reads that the railways are being favored with increased rates and virtual guarantees of earnings by the government, with the result to him of an increased toll on all that he sells and all that he buys. He hears of many manifestations of governmental concern for particular industries and interests. Rescuing the railways from insolvency is undoubtedly for the benefit of the country as a whole, but what can be of more general benefit than encouragement of ample production of the principal necessities of life and their even flow from contented producers to satisfied consumers?

While it may be conceded that special governmental aid may be necessary in the general interest, we must all agree that it is difficult to see why agriculture and the production and distribution of farm products are not accorded the same opportunities that are provided for other businesses; especially as the enjoyment by the farmer of such opportunities would appear to be even more contributory to the gen-

eral sufficiency and did not depend upon, or care very much, what the great world was doing. The result is that the agricultural group is almost as much at a disadvantage in dealing with other economic groups as the jay farmer of the funny pages in the hands of sleek urban confidence men, who sell him acreage in Central Park or the Chicago city hall. The leaders of the farmers thoroughly understand this, and they are intelligently striving to integrate their industry so that it will be on an equal footing with other businesses.

As an example of integration, take the steel industry, in which the model is the United States Steel Corporation, with its iron mines, its coal mines, its lake and rail transportation, its ocean vessels, its by-product coke ovens, its blast furnaces, its open hearth and Bessemer furnaces, its rolling mills, its tube mills and other manufacturing processes that are carried to the highest degree of finished production compatible with the large trade it has built up. All this is generally conceded to be to the advantage of the consumer. Nor does the steel corporation inconsiderately dump its products on the market. On the contrary, it so acts that it is frequently a stabilizing influence, as is often the case with other large organizations. It is master of its distribution as well as of its production. If prices are not satisfactory the products are held back or production is reduced or suspended. It is not compelled to send a year's worth to the market at one time and take whatever it can get under such circumstances. It has one selling policy and its own export department. Neither are the grades and qualities of steel determined at the caprice of the buyer, nor does the latter hold the scales. In this single integration of the steel corporation is represented about 40 per cent of the steel production of America. The rest is mostly in the hands of a few large companies. In ordinary times the steel corporation, by example, stabilizes all steel prices. If this is permissible (it is even desirable, because stable and fair prices are essential to solid and continued prosperity) why would it be wrong for the farmers to utilize central agencies that would have similar effects on agricultural products? Something like that is what they are aiming at.

Some farmers favored by regional compactness and contiguity, such as the citrus-fruit-raisers of California, already have found a way legally to merge and sell their products integrally and in accordance with seasonal and local demand, thus improving their position and rendering the consumer a reliable service of ensured quality, certain supply, and reasonable and relatively steady prices. They have not found it necessary to resort to any special privilege, or to claim any exemption under the anti-trust legislation of the state or nation. Without removing local control, they have built up a very efficient marketing agency. The grain, cotton, and tobacco farmers, and the producers of hides and wool, because of their numbers and the vastness of their regions and for other reasons, have found integration a more difficult task; though there are now some thousands of farmer's co-operative elevators, warehouses, creameries, and other enterprises of one sort and another, with a turn-over of a billion dollars a year. They are giving the farmers business experience and training, and, so far as they go, they meet the need of honest weighing and fair grading; but they do not meet the requirements of rationally adjusted marketing in any large and fundamental way.

The next step, which will be a pattern for other groups, is now being prepared by the grain-raisers through the establishment of sales media which shall handle grain separately or collectively, as the individual farmer may elect. It is this step—the plan of the Committee of Seventeen—which has created so much opposition and is thought by some to be in conflict with the anti-trust laws. Though there is now before congress a measure designed to clear up doubt on this point, the grain-producers are not relying on any immunity from anti-trust legislation. They desire, and they are entitled, to co-ordinate their efforts just as effectively as the large business interests of the country have done. In connection with the selling organizations the United States Grain Growers Incorporated is drafting a scheme of financing instrumentalities and auxiliary agencies which are indispensable to the successful utilization of modern business methods.

It is essential that the farmers should proceed gradually with these plans, and aim to avoid the error of scrapping the existing marketing machinery, which has been so laboriously built up by long experience, before they have a tried and proved substitute or supplementary mechanism. They must be careful not to become enmeshed in their own reforms and lose the perspective of their place in the national system. They must guard against fanaticism and neglect rather than from any purposeful exploitation by them. They ought now to begin to respond to the farmers' difficulties, which they must realize are their own.

On the other hand, my contacts with the farmers have filled me with respect for them—for their sanity, their patience, their balance. Within the last year, and particularly at a meeting called by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and at another called by the Committee of Seventeen, I have met many of the leaders of the new farm movement, and I testify in all sincerity that they are endeavoring to deal with their problems, not as promoters of a narrow class interest, not as exploiters of the hapless consumer, not as merciless monopolists, but as honest men bent on the improvement of the common weal.

We can and must meet such men and such a cause half way. Their business is our business—the nation's business.

obstruction of their upward efforts. We, as city people, see in high and speculatively manipulated prices, spoilage, waste, scarcity, the results of defective distribution of farm products. Should it not occur to us that we have a common interest with the farmer in his attempts to attain a degree of efficiency in distribution corresponding to his efficiency in production? Do not the recent fluctuations in the May wheat option, apparently unrelated to normal interaction of supply and demand, offer a timely proof of the need of some such stabilizing agency as the grain growers have in contemplation?

It is contended that, if their proposed organizations be perfected and operated, the farmers will have in their hands an instrument that will be capable of dangerous abuse. We are told that it will be possible to pervert it to arbitrary and oppressive price-fixing from its legitimate use of ordering and stabilizing the flow of farm products to the market, to the mutual benefit of producer and consumer. I have no apprehensions on this point.

In the first place, a loose organization, such as any union of farmers must be at best, cannot be so arbitrarily and promptly controlled as a great corporation. The one is a lumbering democracy and the other an agile autocracy. In the second place, with all possible power of organization, the farmers cannot succeed to any great extent, or for any considerable length of time, in fixing prices. The great law of supply and demand works in various and surprising ways, to the undoing of the best laid plans that attempt to foil it. In the third place, their power will avail the farmers nothing if it be abused. In our time and country power is of value to its possessor only so long as it is not abused. It is fair to say that I have seen no signs in responsible quarters of a disposition to dictate prices. There seems, on the contrary, to be a commonly beneficial purpose to realize a stability that will give an orderly and abundant flow of farm products to the consumer and ensure reasonable and dependable returns to the producer.

In view of the supreme importance to the national well-being of a prosperous and contented agricultural population, we should be prepared to go a long way in assisting the farmers to get an equitable share of the wealth they produce, through the inauguration of reforms that will procure a continuous and increasing stream of farm products. They are far from getting a fair share now. Considering his capital and the long hours of labor put in by the average farmer and his family, he is remunerated less than any other occupational class, with the possible exception of teachers, religious and lay. Though we know that the present general distress of the farmers is exceptional and is linked with the inevitable economic readjustment following the war, it must be remembered that, although representing one-third of the industrial product and half the total population of the nation, the rural communities ordinarily enjoy but a fifth to a quarter of the net annual national gain. Notwithstanding the taste of prosperity that the farmers had during the war, there is today a lower standard of living among the cotton farmers of the South than in any other pursuit in the country.

In conclusion, it seems to me that the farmers are chiefly striving for a generally beneficial integration of their business, of the same kind and character that other business enjoys. If it should be found on examination that the attainment of this end requires methods different from those which other activities have followed for the same purpose, should we not sympathetically consider the plea for the right to co-operate, if only from our own enlightened self interest, in obtaining an abundant and steady flow of farm products?

In examining the agricultural situation with a view to its improvement, we shall be most helpful if we maintain detached and judicial viewpoint, remembering that existing wrongs may be chiefly an accident of unsymmetrical economic growth instead of a creation of malevolent design and conspiracy. We Americans are prone, as Professor David Friday well says in his admirable book, "Profits, Wages and Prices," to seek a "criminal intent behind every difficult and undesirable economic situation." I can positively assert from my contact with men of large affairs, including bankers, that, as a whole, they are endeavoring to fulfill as they see them the obligations that go with their power. Preoccupied with the grave problems and heavy tasks of their own immediate affairs, they have not turned their thoughtful personal attention or their constructive abilities to the deficiencies of agricultural business organization. Agriculture, it may be said, suffers from their preoccupation and neglect rather than from any purposeful exploitation by them. They ought now to begin to respond to the farmers' difficulties, which they must realize are their own.

On the other hand, my contacts with the farmers have filled me with respect for them—for their sanity, their patience, their balance. Within the last year, and particularly at a meeting called by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and at another called by the Committee of Seventeen, I have met many of the leaders of the new farm movement, and I testify in all sincerity that they are endeavoring to deal with their problems, not as promoters of a narrow class interest, not as exploiters of the hapless consumer, not as merciless monopolists, but as honest men bent on the improvement of the common weal.

We can and must meet such men and such a cause half way. Their business is our business—the nation's business.

POINT

One of Chester Nunamaker's little daughters has been very sick but is reported to be better.

Clarence Winegardner is reported as being seriously ill with pneumonia. We hope for his early recovery.

Ralph Blattenberger sold out his interest in the property and mill, which he and his father were building on the Valley road near Springhope to his father, John Blattenberger. Mr. Blattenberger has his machinery and is busy getting it in position so that he will soon be ready for work.

Albert Gohn's hands have their lime kiln about furnished and it will begin to burn in a day or two. Clinton Horner is busy hauling coal and lime and will burn a kiln in the near future.

Your correspondent had the pleasure of visiting his old comrade, Isaac S. Fleegle, of Tully Hill on Wednesday. Mr. Fleegle is still in a helpless condition from a stroke several months ago. He seems in good spirits and hopes to be able to get out again, although he is past eighty-five years of age.

On Sunday, Mr. Russell Blackburn, Jo. P. Allen, wife, two daughters, Beatrice and Bernice, and two sons, Claire and Stanford, of Bedford, Mrs. Irene Ernest and Lena Hershberger, of Point, and Mrs. Frank Gohn of near Springhope called on your correspondent and wife.

FISHERTOWN

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Hoover attended the funeral of Henry Miller at Spring Hope Sunday.

Mrs. Alice Griffith, of Pine Grove, visited friends here Tuesday.

Miss Minnie Bassett and Miss Nellie Thomas are spending a few days with friends in Cleveland, Ohio.

Joseph Russell has purchased the Marie Evans property and is fitting it up for a store room.

The entertainment given in the Grange hall last Friday evening by the National Concert was a success and enjoyed by all present.

Elias Blackburn and E. B. Miller were Everett visitors Tuesday.

Mrs. Oscar Beegle, of Mench, is spending a few days with friends and relatives here.

Mrs. Raymond Amick, of Wolfburg, is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Feaster.

J. S. Hoover has been appointed mercantile appraiser for Bedford County.

Several of the children of this place are suffering with sore throat and chicken pox. No serious cases reported as yet.

There will be an oyster supper held in the Grange hall here Saturday evening, January 14.

Tanlac, the remarkable remedy that everybody is talking about, is sold by Ed. D. Heckerman.

PLEASANTVILLE

Miss Mae Ickes returned home after spending a week with her brother, Mr. Harry Ickes, of Youngstown, Ohio.

Mr. Eli Walker is visiting his brother, D. W. Walker, of Johnstown, and his sister, Mrs. D. H. Barefoot, of Scalp Level.

Mrs. Lawrence Wendel and son, Clark, of Fishertown, spent the week-end with the former's sister, Mrs. Harry Prosser.

Mrs. D. D. Mann is visiting relatives in Johnstown and Windber.

Mrs. G. W. Davis returned home after spending a few days in Johnstown and Pittsburgh.

Geraldine, little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Feather, is a patient at the Windber Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Weyant, of Windber, spent Saturday and Sunday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Weyant.

Dr. H. A. Shriner and Alex McGregor were Johnstown visitors on Thursday.

MANN'S CHOICE

Miss Emma Fauple, of Pittsburgh, spent a few days with her brother, Mr. John Fauple.

The employees of the Elk Tanning Company have been reduced to six hours because of the shortage of hides.

Mr. William Holler, of Hyndman, is visiting Mr. Harry Martz.

Mrs. George Koontz, who has been suffering with a severe cold, is very much improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Geller have returned to their home in Pittsburgh after a short visit with relatives.

Miss Edna Koontz was a Bedford visitor on last Thursday.

Miss Lulu Fisher left Monday for a two-week's visit in Hyndman.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Oyler, a daughter.

Miss Anna Dennis has returned to Philadelphia after spending two weeks with her mother.

ROUND KNOB

Sunday School at Round Knob was largely attended and is becoming quite a success since the church has been enlarged.

Mrs. Raymond Figard, who has been spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Mort, of Coalvale, has returned home again.

Harry Thomas purchased a new carpet making machine and is kept very busy making rugs and carpets. He has been doing some fine work and expects to work up a nice trade through our vicinity.

David Figard visited at the home of George Meek on Saturday evening. The sick in our vicinity are improving some at this writing.

Wade H. Figard was in Hopewell on Saturday last transacting business.

An interesting musical entertainment was held on last Tuesday at the home of Wade H. Figard. Floyd Foor played the banjo, Edgar Stinson the accordion, Dewey Foor and Cook Foster, the guitar. They are all fine musicians and every one enjoyed the evening.

Rev. Ratzel delivered a fine sermon on Sunday night at Finleyville. A large crowd was present.

The Knights of the Golden Eagle at Largondale have completed their new hall and it is certainly something to be proud of.

Elmer R. Winter has moved into his new house, which he completed recently.

Old Wright, Harvey Wright, Robert Thomas, Harold Edmonson, N. and Mrs. Raymond Figard, son Wallace, and two daughters, Ruth and Jennett, visited at the home of Wade H. Figard on Sunday.

NEW PARIS

At present Alex B. Corle, a Civil War veteran, is quite ill.

Mrs. Lloyd Davis, who has been ill for some time, is convalescing.

Many of the farmers are engaged in hauling lime and limestone for the improvement of their land.

Mrs. A. F. Richards, of Meyersdale, spent a week among friends in this vicinity recently.

Mrs. Irene Ralston accompanied Miss Ruth Sleek to her home in New York City, where she will spend a few weeks vacation.

The Rev. G. W. Knox, pastor of the M. E. church, is conducting a series of meetings at this place. The first meeting was held on the evening of New Years.

Charles A. Bloom and wife, of Central City, were guests in our town on Sunday.

Mrs. Rose Evans, of Johnstown, is at present the guest of her cousin, Mrs. S. H. Mickie.

Mrs. Catharine Wright has been visiting at Windber during the past few weeks.

SCHELLSBURG

Mrs. P. A. Bellas is visiting relatives in Philadelphia at this time.

Mr. George Adams, of Canton, Ohio, was a recent visitor at the home of M. M. Whetstone.

Mrs. Annie Culp has been at Dry Ridge taking care of her daughter, Mrs. Upton Brant, who has been very sick. Mrs. Brant's little son has also been sick.

Mrs. Lyle Egolf had returned after a visit with relatives at Bucksburg.

George Culp and daughter, Marion, spent Tuesday and Wednesday with his wife at Johnstown.

Mrs. C. G. Fisher and Miss Ruth Colvin are improving slowly.

Grover C. Wendall and wife, of Johnstown, have been spending some time with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hyner. They will leave Wednesday morning for Florida.

Mrs. J. C. Williams is not able to be out of bed yet, being housed in with inflammation of the knee joint.

Rev. Maurer of Stoyestown did not preach in the Lutheran church on Sunday evening. We suppose it was on account of bad weather that he could not get here.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Thomas Price, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned Executor named in the last will and testament of Thomas Price, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby notified to present the same without delay for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment of the same.

George Points, Executor.

Miss Anna Dennis has returned to Philadelphia after spending two weeks with her mother.

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Report of the Condition

OF THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
at Schellburg, in the State of Pennsylvania,
at the close of business December 31, 1921.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts 60,949.67
Foreign Bills of Exchange or Drafts sold with Indorsement of this bank 60,949.67

U. S. Government securities owned:

Deposited to secure circulation (par value) 25,000.00

All other U. S. Gov't securities 14,800.00

Total 39,800.00

Other bonds, stocks securities etc 81,611.94

Furniture and fixtures 1,783.00

Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank 6,110.26

Cash in Vault 1,846.48

Total of Items 1,845.48

Checks on banks outside of city or town of reporting bank 16.50

Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer 1,250.00

Total 193,368.85

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in 25,000.00

Surplus fund 8,500.00

Undivided Profits 734.67

Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid 734.67

Circulating notes outstanding 26,000.00

Cashier's checks on own bank outstanding 10.00

Total of Items 10.00

Demand Deposits:

Individual deposits subject to check 28,394.19

Dividends unpaid 1,500.00

Total demand deposits 29,894.19

Time Deposits:

Certificates of deposits 23,404.34

Other time deposits 50,825.65

Total of time deposits subject to Reserve 104,299.99

Total 193,368.85

State of Pennsylvania, County of Bedford, as:

I, W. C. Keyser, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. C. KEYSER, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of January, 1922.

ROB'T M. WILFONG, Justice of the Peace.

My commission expires first Monday in January 1924

Correct—Attest:

J. A. SCHELLER,
T. S. TAYLOR,
W. C. COLVIN,
Directors

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

The undersigned executor of Abraham Schnabley, late of King Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased, will offer at public sale at the late residence at Osterburg, Pa., on Wednesday, February 8, 1922, at 1:00 o'clock p. m., all the real estate of said deceased, to wit:

Two lots of ground in the Village of Osterburg, fronting on State road on the east, lot of Joseph Crissman on the north, lot of William Reip on the west and a street on the south, having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling, summer house and out buildings.

Terms 10 per cent of bid to be paid or secured on day of sale; remainder in cash at delivery of deed within ten days from date of sale.

Harry M. Schnabley,
Executor,
Loysburg, Pa.

Simon H. Sell and
Frank E. Colvin,
Attorneys.

H. E. Mason, Auctioneer.

NOTICE

The public sale that the Ott Brothers were going to have January 11 is postponed until January 16 at 9 a. m. due to the bad weather.

All Aboard!

Our new Christmas Club for the year just begun is one of the largest we have ever had. This proves once more the charm of this unique plan of saving money easily. Now we're off for the New Year. Deposit regularly and be your own Santa Claus next Christmas.

Not too late to join by paying up the past four weeks.

Hartley Banking Co.

BEDFORD, PA.

Home of Savings

The "Sage of Monticello." The "Sage of Monticello" was a sobriquet bestowed upon Thomas Jefferson, in allusion to the wisdom displayed by him in political affairs during his residence at Monticello, Va., after his retirement from the presidency.

A FULL PAGE OF "MOTHER GOOSE" RHYMES ON EACH LOAF OF BREAD

On Monday, January 16, we will place on sale a new style loaf of Bread, to be known as "MOTHER GOOSE" BREAD.

This new loaf will be made in a Twin Loaf Style, requiring a closer moulding, which will give it a CLOSER, MORE EVEN CELL FORMATION, a THINNER CRUST, a CREAM WHITE COLOR CRUMB, an EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD TEXTURE and TASTE and VERY GOOD KEEPING QUALITIES.

"MOTHER GOOSE" BREAD will be made in the small loaf size and will retail for 7c.

"MOTHER GOOSE" BREAD will be on sale at the following stores:

L. M. Diehl's	Huzzard's	Rohm's	Bingham's
Farber's	Gano's	Stinnet's	J. F. Smith's
Foster's	Line's	Allen's	Naus & Housel.